

## Enemy Admits His Artillery Is Tiring Out

Ludendorff Orders Economy in Use of Heavy Guns and Munitions

Infantry Expected To Do More Work

Rear Divisions Not To Be Drawn Upon for Aid, Commander Says

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The German army is experiencing an acute shortage of artillery and is reduced at the same time to practise the strictest economy in the use of munitions. These facts were disclosed today in an order signed by General Ludendorff, received here at an Entente military establishment. The dispatch says:

"The defeats suffered by the Germans during the last two months have been so serious that they have lost a considerable number of cannon, not only through being captured, but also through use. The work of the artillery has been too great a tax on its strength. In order to cover the successive retreats of their infantry, the German gunners have often had to remain at their posts for undue periods. At every fresh engagement the enemy infantry, maddened by the intensity of the Allied attacks, has demanded fresh guns to reinforce those allotted to them, which appear inadequate to stop their adversaries. Finally the German artillery, numbered and discouraged by their continual defeats, reached the extremity of asking for barrage fire without any real reason for it."

"Ludendorff, in an order of the day, has just protested against this situation. He acknowledges that his artillery is tired. He considers that the infantry ought to defend itself alone with its machine guns and without the artillery reinforcements. Finally, he insists that munitions be economized with the greatest care."

"The following are the principal passages in this order: 'General Zettlin reports to me that at certain points at the front it is thought that our infantry ought to be supported by powerful, continuous



In their new offensive between Auberive, east of Reims, and Verdun the French west of the Argonne Forest and the Americans to the east occupied the shaded area in an advance. The French advanced more than four miles and the Americans gained an average of seven miles.

artillery fire, and with this end in view we should engage not only the organic artillery of the divisions in line, but also that of the divisions in the rear, and even those elements that are being kept for the reserve artillery of the army."

"On no pretext whatsoever must such an idea be circulated. It is an absolute proof, as is also shown by the information furnished me by the frequency of the demands for barrage fire, that the infantry has nowhere yet recognized the value of the fire and the resources of the machine guns."

"Call attention to the fact that the putting into line of the artillery of divisions which are in the rear and that of the reserve army would result in the artillery, the combat strength of which has suffered considerably, be-

ing unable to repair its strength. It is necessary now in the most absolute manner that it should be in possession of all resources for the future. Therefore if reinforcement of the artillery of the divisions in line by the artillery of the reserve army has to be granted in consequence of an extension of a sector of the battle, I insist that this reinforcement be of a limited nature."

"In conclusion, Ludendorff recommends strict economy in regard to the use of munitions, saying: 'Their rational use is strictly obligatory in any case. The output of munitions in the interior is continuing its usual course, but with the great number of guns which we are using the output can only suffice if we proceed with economy and if we make use of the munitions with due care.'"

## Military Comment

By William L. McPherson  
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A FEW more panels of Chancellor von Hertling's "iron wall" of the Western front were shaken loose yesterday. French and American troops attacked on a forty-mile front between Suippes and Verdun, driving at the railroads which link up Laon and Metz.

This is the long anticipated Allied offensive east of Rheims. It is being made over the sparsely settled, open, clayey country of "Dry" or "Dusty" Champagne, through the Argonne Forest and up the west side of the Meuse, north of Verdun. It is a logical development of Foch's strategy of alternating attacks on a completely "operative" front.

Having pushed the Germans in Artois, Picardy, Ile-de-France and western Champagne back to the Hindenburg zone, and at many points partially across it, Foch now strikes in a sector on which there has been comparative quiet for two years or more, except for the costly and almost instantaneously shattered Ludendorff offensive on July 15 and 16 last. It is more than two years since von Falkenhayn was defeated at Verdun. It is just three years and a day since Joffre began his brief Champagne offensive of September, 1915, fought on the same ground over which the left wing of the French and American forces advanced yesterday.

Joffre in 1915 tried to cut the lateral railroad which runs east and west behind the German front in the sector between Rheims and the Meuse. He never got as far as the railroad, prudently breaking off a battle which proved unduly expensive to him, but which in its initial stages yielded 10,000 German prisoners.

Joffre at that time was "nibbling." Now Foch has larger results in view—results affecting the whole German position in France. If he can push up over the barriers of "Dusty" Champagne he will again dislocate the boasted German "iron wall." By driving a few miles north from Suippes to Somme-Py he will cut the first lateral railroad, which was Joffre's objective. Continuing on to Vouziers, he will cut another lateral rail system. And if he should continue down the Aisne Valley from Vouziers to Reims he would not only break all direct east-and-west connections between Laon and the Meuse, but would establish his armies on the flank of the present German positions along the Aisne, thus creating a vulnerable German salient, with the great Laon bastion near its apex.

The French night communiqué reported satisfactory progress yesterday. The French advanced four miles at some points. The American forces on the right wing advanced seven miles on a twenty-mile front and took 5,000 prisoners. Berlin put out a dubious bulletin, merely claiming that the German lines had not been broken through. Apparently the operation has had a most auspicious beginning.

The situation of the Bulgarian armies in Macedonia is becoming more and more precarious. The French and Serbian forces have taken Veles (Koprulu). At Izvor, ten miles south of Veles on the Veles-Prilep road, they have cut off the retreat of the Bulgarian First Army toward the Vardar. This army seems to be breaking into fragments. The part which tried to retreat through Prilep to Veles will now have to make a difficult detour westward through the mountains, seeking to reach Uskub. But at

Veles the Allies are only twenty-five miles southeast of Uskub and have an easy approach to it up the line of the Salonica-Uskub railway.

The portion of the First Army holding the front west of Monastir has retreated toward Krushovo, ten miles west of Prilep. From there it must either push north into the mountain wastes of Southern Serbia or flee west into Albania.

On the other side of the Vardar the Bulgarians are being rapidly driven east and north. The Serbians have reached Iship, about fifteen miles east of Veles. The Bulgarian line from Strumitza up the high-road to Iship is no longer tenable. The British have crossed the Bulgarian border and are now only five miles south of Strumitza. The Second Bulgarian Army has thus been shunted west of the Vardar Valley and can offer no resistance to an Allied advance up the main corridor into Middle Serbia. When the Allies reach Uskub southwestern Bulgaria will cease to be an important field of operations. Most of the Bulgarian troops left there will have to be drawn north to defend Sofia.

From Uskub a railroad, twenty miles long, runs east to Kumanova. Thence a good road leads to Kustendil, the terminus of a branch railroad coming down southwest from Sofia. Kustendil is only eighty miles from Uskub. Sofia is about forty miles further. And Ferdinand must hastily create new armies to protect his capital.

Bulgaria has suffered a stunning military disaster. And political difficulties will soon aggravate her military difficulties. As an aggressive factor in the war she has been practically snuffed out by General d'Esperely's astonishing victory.



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## Sofia Under Martial Law; Berlin Anxious

Bulgarian Cabinet in Continuous Session as Pacifists Start Demonstrations

King Appeals to Mackensen for Aid

Ministerial Crisis, With Complete Change in Foreign Policy Impending

PARIS, Sept. 26.—In well informed circles there are reports that a new ministerial crisis and a complete change in Bulgaria's foreign policy are impending.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Sofia, according to reliable news printed in the German press, says the "Journal" of Zurich. It is said that the Bulgarian Cabinet is in continuous session, and King Ferdinand had a long consultation with Premier Malinoff yesterday. Pacifist manifestations were held at Sofia on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, it is reported.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has asked Field Marshal von Mackensen, who is now in Bucharest, to take the command of his armies, so as to block the advance of the Allies in Old Serbia and preserve Bulgaria from invasion, according to information received here from Switzerland.

The German government, according to advices to the Havas Agency from Zurich, is very uneasy over the pacifist demonstrations in Bulgaria, and the German Minister has conferred with King Ferdinand. In some Bulgarian political circles it is believed that Crown Prince Boris will become Regent.

**Sultan Reported Willing to Make Separate Peace**

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Sept. 26.—Public irritation in Constantinople has become so great, according to a dispatch from the Turkish capital to the "Lausanne Gazette," that rumors are again spreading that the Ottoman government will seek a separate peace. The Sultan himself, the message says, would favor a separate peace if he could obtain favorable conditions from the Entente powers.

**Sanders, Beaten, Fleeing to Berlin**

German Commander of Turks in Palestine Reaches Constantinople

GENEVA, Sept. 26.—(By The Associated Press.)—Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, the German commander of the Turkish forces, who fled from Nazareth shortly before the attacking British troops appeared, has reached Constantinople.

Advices from the Turkish capital say that von Sanders will return at an early date to Berlin.

**Riots Break Out in India**

SIMLA, India, Sept. 26.—Several per-

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Imported London coats of fancy Coverts, bonnie Tweeds and novelty Cheviots in both Raglan and Straight shoulders.

THESE new Saks Top-coats are too emphatically individual to permit of the customary blanket description. Those that should be skeleton-lined are; those that should be full-lined are. Such matters as straight, slash or dipped pockets have been discretionately handled by us according to the requirements of the particular garment.

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sons were killed in Calcutta and Madras as the result of riots in those cities during the last few days. The riots were quelled by the police and detachments of the Indian Defence Corps.

In Calcutta there were serious disturbances due to ill feeling on the part of some sections of the Mahometan population. High food prices resulted in minor disorders in Madras. Some looting accompanied the rioting in both cities.

## Fast American Dyes Are Here

Last spring, at the Textile Show, we invited an examination of what we had accomplished in the production of coal-tar intermediates and colors. This was done by exhibiting the applied American products in comparison with their German prototypes. Color for color we demonstrated, by dyeings exposed to sunlight and weather, that what we were producing was equal to its German equivalent. It was thus possible to announce that the supply of

### American Colors versus German Colors

was an accomplished fact. It was explained frankly, however, that there were a number of missing links; and on platform and in print we have cautioned the consumer of dyes and the user of textiles that certain shades could only be obtained from dyes that would stand slight exposure to the sun. Notably we emphasized the absence of the fast blue which enters into a greater number of combinations in mode shades for women's wear and light woolen suitings.

Having thus acknowledged our earlier limitations, we are all the more happy to be able to announce that as a result of the continued successes of our Research Department we are now producing in limited quantities two of the fastest colors known in the art of dyeing. These will correct the situation above referred to.

These new types, dyeings of which are displayed at the National Exposition of Chemical Industries, are:

**Alizarine Sapphire**

the fastest known level acid dye to light, for wool, and

**Carbanthrene Blue**

a vat-color of the greatest fastness to washing, for cotton.

The introduction of these types, together with Indigo and Alizarine already announced, and some twenty fast colors now produced by us in large quantities, means that every reasonable demand for fast colors has been met. In 1919 these products will be available in large quantities and thus the manufacture of dyes in all its complexity, with a stability based upon American research and built upon American capital, may be regarded as fully established in America.

As a guarantee to those who have given their patriotic support to this industry during its initial stages, that it shall not fall into the hands of the Germans at the close of the war, the control of the Company has been placed in a VOTING TRUST on file with the Guarantee Trust Company of New York. This control is in the General Chemical Company of New York, the Semet-Solvay Company of Syracuse, the Barrett Company of New York, and their associates.

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